The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,458.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance ... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

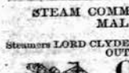
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,627 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay		Leave Galle	
" Ratnagherry	16	" Negapatam	20
" Vingorla	16	" Pondicherry	27
" Carwar	17		March.
" Mangalore	18	" Madras	2
" Cannanore	19	" Cocanada	4
" Calicut	19	" Visagapatam	5
" Beypore	19	" Bimlipatam	6
" Cochin	20	" Gopalpore	7
" Tuticorin	21	" False Point	8
" Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can and at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship MAETABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 7th February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
" Kurrachee	11	" Mahomerah	25
" Gwadur	12	" Fao	25
" Muscat	15	" Bushire	26
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Linga	March 1
" Linga	18	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Bushire	21	" Muscat	5
" Fao	22	" Gwadur	7
" Mahomerah	22	" Kurrachee	9 9
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Tuesday, Ratnagherry, Jeypaspor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cuartee to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorran	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

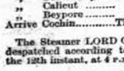
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Comptа	Monday.	" Comptа	"
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine iron steamer STIRLING, 762 tons net register, Alex. Blair, Commander, will sail on or about the 12th FEBRUARY.

The draught of this Vessel, when fully laden, is under 16 feet, and she has already made the passage from the Downs, with a Cargo of dead-weight, in 32 days, having come through the Canal without grounding in 14 hours.

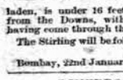
The Stirling will be followed by the s. s. Leith, 957 tons register.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)



THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

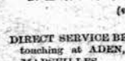
STIRLING	762 Tons	.....	15th February.
LEITH	957	"	..... 28th February.
CALYPSO	1,336	"	..... 15th March.
DIDO	1,323	"	..... 31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles a Cotton shipment destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500tons, Captain Martys, will be despatched from Bombay on the 12th February, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, to sail about the 25th February.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. / To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,} Exclusive of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. E. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hancock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF YORK, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Alpar without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cossus, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Campbell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wherland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Captain J. Kendal, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. Kendal will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.,
Agents Ship British Sceptre.

4th February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. NORNA, A. M. Lockie, Commander, will be despatched to China on the 11th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

THE Steam Ship GUNGA 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched to ADEN and JEDDAH on THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1870.

SHIP HOUGHTON TOWER.—A well-bred ENGLISH COW in Milk FOR SALE. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The approaching visit has suggested the idea of a Public Lecture on the Pedigree of our ROYAL FAMILY, for the benefit of certain Schools. Mr. SERJEANT ATKINSON will deliver it, and Dr. BHAU DAJI will take the Chair. Particulars in a few days.

5th February 1870.

A PUCKA GOOD INVESTMENT.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at FALKLAND ROAD.—If not previously sold, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION in twenty-eight different lots, commencing from MONDAY, the 7th February, and each successive day, at 3 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Forai Freehold LAND or GROUND, with the message, tenement, or large range of buildings, yielding good income, and suitable for dwelling house, manufactory, or other useful buildings; the same is situated in a very good locality, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 535 and 546, containing by admeasurement 5,687 square yards or thereabouts, the rent of which is very trifling, viz., about Rs. 2-8 per annum, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Falkland Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bendkinee Cook Fateli, on or towards the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Cuppawalla and partly by the property of Nahkoda Rogay.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. recommends the above to the notice of Estate Holders, the offers for the whole of which will be received at their office, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 15th January 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE COMMENCING FROM MONDAY THE 7TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M. NOON.

Lot No. 11 admeasuring 417 Square yards.
Ditto 12 ditto 446 ditto
Ditto 13 ditto 326 ditto
Ditto 14 ditto 319 ditto

TUESDAY THE 8TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 15 admeasuring 319 Square yards.
Ditto 16 ditto 319 ditto
Ditto 17 ditto 319 ditto
Ditto 18 ditto 319 ditto

WEDNESDAY THE 9TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 19 admeasuring 319 Square yards.
Ditto 20 ditto 620 ditto
Ditto 21 ditto 378 ditto

THURSDAY THE 10TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 22 admeasuring 2164 Square yards.
Ditto 23 ditto 316 ditto
Ditto 24 ditto 228 ditto
Ditto 25 ditto 228 ditto

FRIDAY THE 11TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 26 admeasuring 2351 Square yards.
Ditto 27 ditto 2374 ditto
Ditto 28 ditto 526 ditto

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO NIGHT!!!

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1870.

The last time this Season of the Glorious, Musical, Quizzical, Comical Burlesque of

ALADDIN,
OR
THE WONDERFUL SCAMP,
IN WHICH
DAVE CARSON
will appear in his
INIMITABLE IMPERSONATIONS
OF THE
PARSEE and HINDOO.

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
IN HER
ORIGINAL CARICATURE
OF THE
WIDOW TWANKAY.

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON
as that fast young Gent,
ALADDIN.

A GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mons. SEMBLADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON
IN A
MUSICAL MELANGE.

BY REQUEST,
DAVE CARSON
will repeat his Anglo-Indian Song,
KUTCHPERWANIE MARI JHAN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, FEB. 8TH, 1870,
GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT,
WHEN
MADISON MORTON Esq.'s GREAT PLAY OF
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
AND
THE TWO MRS. WHITES,
WILL BE PRODUCED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S ESTATE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of ELEVEN per cent. on admitted Claims will be PAYABLE to all CREDITORS from and after WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, JAMES RANKEN, } Trustees of the Estate of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, under Act XXVIII of 1865.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th February 1870.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On FRIDAY the 18th, and SATURDAY the 19th February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th August 1868, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Coorjee Ladha, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gumteshaee (widow of the late Narrondass Veerjee), Vundravun dass Narrondass, Bhugwandass Narrondass, and Thacker Tezpal Shamjee.

FRIDAY, the 18th February, at 4 P.M.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, near Dooggadavee Road, on the east side thereof, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,986 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 892 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Raja Shree Raja, on the west by the Pattan Road, on the north by the road called Doorgadavee, on the south by the property of Coonai Raja Candha.

SATURDAY, the 19th February, at 4 P.M.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with cocoanut and other trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 1,540 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by Purbhadvee Road, on or towards the west by the garden of Portuguese Joao, on or towards the north by the garden of Davecgaee Moolchandnaee, on or towards the south by the garden of Meya Esmailjee.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

SIGNOR ABECCO, HORDEN AND GOULSTONE'S
STAR COMBINATION TROUPE
HAVE ARRIVED
AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

SEE FUTURE BILLS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS to the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND, are requested to pay in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the New Bank of Bombay.

WE beg to state that L. SIBILLE, Esq., has entered into PARTNERSHIP with our Firm and that we shall henceforth continue business under the name of BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

1st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements stating that in future my business would be carried on under the Style and Firm of COOK & Co., I hereby beg to inform my constituents and the public that it will be continued and carried on under the style of V. KHYRAZ & Co., and not COOK & Co. as previously notified.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13 Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—COMPLAINTS regarding Messages sent, and Claims for Refund of Charges thereon, should be SENT DIRECT to the "Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta."

Messages for transmission should be addressed simply "Government Telegraph Office," and not to the Superintendent.

By Order,
M. FLEISCHER,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay, Govt. Telegraph Office, the 3rd February 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Shareholders in requisition of the requisite number of Shares to form a quorum present at the Meeting convened for the 27th instant, a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is again called, and will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 7th February, proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts made up to 30th November 1869.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
RANKEN,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th January 1870.

N. B. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 7th February, both days inclusive.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bampan Row West, on TUESDAY the 8th February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors, Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1869.

To appoint Directors' and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 1st to 8th February, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th January 1870.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Tapidase Varjdass & Co., (Agents) No. 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 19th February 1870, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869.
2nd To declare a Dividend for the last half year.
3rd To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

N B—The Transfer Books will be closed from 12th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a PERIOD of ONE YEAR.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Agent may demand from the persons whose tenders may be accepted Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 3rd February 1870.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IN

SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We are prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandize, Piece Goods, and Grocery, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandize and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs. 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 P.M., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, the following piece of LANDED PROPERTY, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Lalbaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagaon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Reghoba Junnajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Hobajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandooranga Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Govon and partly by ground belonging to Whitoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR and STOREKEEPERS, &c.

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leaders, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,
14, Strand, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	"	25 0 " 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	"	22 0 " 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	"	22 0 " 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	"	18 8 " 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	"	17 0 " 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	"	15 8 " 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	"	13 8 " ...
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	"	22 0 " 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	" 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	" 21 0	...
Charlis, ditto	" 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry, Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	" 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	" 32 0	" 17 8
Good Sparkling, do. for Ball purposes	" 27 0	" 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel, Moselle, Silver foil	" 32	17 8
Moselle, Still, Braunsberger	" 25	...
Hock, " Johannisberger	" 42	17 0
" " Marcobrunner	" 34	...
" " Forster Traminer	" 34	...
" " Rudesheimer	" 36	14 0
" " Hochheimer	" 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	" 28 0
Sherry, Greek seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	" 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	" 38 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	" 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24	0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	" 18	0

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" Scotch	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	" 40	22 0
Cognac Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	" 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz.

PORTS, at from £35 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 " " 42 per "
Pints in 2 " " 21 per "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs.	27
CLARET LEOVILLE	"	"	17
" MOUTON	"	"	15
" LAIMONT	"	"	15
" Dr. JULIEN	"	"	17
CHABLIS	"	"	17
BARSAC	"	"	17
WHISKEY, Irish	"	"	18
" Scotch	"	"	15
CURACAO	"	"	15
MARASCHINO	"	"	18
FINE CHAMPAGNE	"	"	24
"	Per 2 dozen pints	"	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case 4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	" 4 "	"	12 "
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	" 1 "	"	15 "
1864 Chateau Larose	" 1 "	"	20 "
1864 Chateau Lafite	" 1 "	"	25 "
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	" 1 "	"	22 "
Do. Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	" 1 "	"	30 "
Sherry.—Gibb & Mauce's yellow seal	" 2 "	"	16 "
Do. green	" 2 "	"	18 "
Do. Amontillado	" 2 "	"	26 "
Robertson's brown seal	" 1 "	"	14 "
Do. blue do	" 1 "	"	16 "

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHARLES TOVEY and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for New Bank of Bombay shares; continue at 25½ and 18 per cent premium, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	613[ex-d
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187[ex-d
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,850
30,00-	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,00-	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,00-	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1,010
10,900	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,500	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	30 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,930
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
200	250	all	...	Broach Mills	210
900	,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,230
200	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	775
1,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,00-	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
250	1,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
	12,00	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,00	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
300	500	all	30 p.c.	Do. New	315
500	1,880	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	100 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	240 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
1000	4,000	all	300 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,500	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended the 25th January, compared with the return for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,887 13	2 increase.
Try. B'ance. at Head Office	36,30,397 13	8 increase.
,, ,, Branches	19,21,092 4	11 increase.
Other Deposits	17,62,672 3	3 decrease.

ASSETS.

Govt. Securities	Rs. 9,71,822 4	0 decrease.
Loans on Govt. Securities	,, 9,495 0	0 decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do.	,, 76,208 7	10 decrease.
Mercantile Bills Discounted	,, 6,54,516 13	6 increase.
Balances with other Banks	,, 1,38,786 4	1 decrease.
Cash at Head Office	,, 26,56,954 4	6 increase.
Do. Branches	,, 17,66,251 15	11 increase.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Forster, Major-General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Schneider, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Department, on duty, from Kumaoun Tawut Waree.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

[illegible] Major-General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

[illegible] Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on duty, to Belgaum.

[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel, 106th Light Infantry, to join, to Umballa.

[illegible] Colonel, 25th Madras Native Infantry, to join, to Cannanore.

[illegible] Lewis, Ensign, 88th Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee, (to-day).

[illegible] Major, 14th Madras Native Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.

[illegible] Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Nagpore, (to-day).

New, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Baines, Lieutenant and Adjutant 18th Hussars, on duty, to Secundrabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th Feb. 1870.

Color Serjeant Henry Bustin, 49th Foot, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, and transferred to the unattached list under the provisions of G G O. No 606 of 1869.

Color Serjeant Edward Adams, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Poorundhur Sanitarium, and transferred to the unattached list under the provisions of G G O. No 606 of 1869.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant A F Turner, (E Brigade) from 25th January to 15th February 1870, to appe before the next Examination Committee at the Town Hall, Bombay.

Staff Corps—Captain F W Jones, (attached to th Regiment N. I.), to Bombay, from 6th to 31st January 1870, medical certificate, in extension.

Cadre 31st Regiment N I—Major C D Macleod (Wing Officer 26th N I), to Bombay, from 13th to 31st January 1870, on medical certificate in extension.

Indian Medical Service—Assistant Surgeon H A Lewis, to Bombay, from 1st to 28th February 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 2.)

Furlough to Europe for two years, together with one week's subsidiary leave is granted to Mr. Andrew Rose, Civil and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory, with effect from the 28th March next, or subsequent date.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments in the Police Force, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 20th Dec.

Major the Hon'ble William Murray Fraser, to revert to his substantive appointment as District Superintendent of Humeerpore.

Mr George Guy Parker, to be District Superintendent of Allahabad.

Captain F. E. Wiggens, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Benares, is appointed 1st Assistant District Superintendent and ex-officio 2nd in Command of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Local Police Battalion, but he will continue to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Benares.

Mr. R. Bower, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Ajmere, is appointed a District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, but he will continue to officiate in his present capacity.

Mr. Frank Baker, C.S., is posted as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector to the Agra District, with effect from the 10th Dec.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 2s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Ticonderoga	Holland	Calcutta, Jan. 6.
	Thunderbolt	Goldsworth	Liverpool, Oct. 7.
	Camoria (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, Feb. 2.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Duppy	Goa, Feb. 3.
	Tangier	McNab	Liverpool, Sept. 5.
	Rampore (s)	Baker	Surez, Jan. 25.
	Violette	Mauritius	Mauritius, Dec. 18.
	Kennington	Colquhoun	Newcastle, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Colonel Fytche	Boyd	Persian Gulf.
	Hippocride	Brews	Calcutta via Malabar Coast.
	Sarah	Parker	Moulmein.
	Behar (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thomson	Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last—

Ship Munsoory, Urquhart, to Moulmein.

Ship Mary Mildred, Fine, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last—

Ship City of Brussels, to Havre.

Ship City of York, to Havre.

Ship Red Jacket, to Calcutta.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac (s), to Bhownuggur.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 31st, has the following:—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Hindoostan, [B], H De Smidt, Hongkong 8th, Singapore 25th, and Penang 28th January; and Ship City of Athens, [B], Carnaghan, Glasgow 23rd October.

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Steamer Clan Alpine, [B], A Ratchison, Hongkong 19th, Singapore 23rd, and Penang 26th January.

DEPARTURES—Ships Radama, Beau Ideal, and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—January 31st, Minnem F S, Gauvain, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE—Ladies, ——, Hooglistan, Bang, —— Ganjam.

PASSENGER per P S Meinam—From Calcutta to Madras —Major and Mrs Holland and 2 servants, Mr Hackney.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an Asama Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Feb. 12th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 18th.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,, 18th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	8th and 19th	,,	,,

LOST, in going to the Bombay Bank on Saturday last, the 5th instant, at 9 A.M., to deposit some money, a BUNDLE containing CURRENCY NOTES to the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,000. Whoever may find the same and deliver it to the undersigned shall be paid a reward of Rs. (100) One Hundred.

HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETYKUR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANE.—February 1st, at Oomrawuttee, Berar, the wife of Lieut. C. T. Lane, Officiating Inspector General of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

MOIR.—February 5th, at Umballa, Colonel Moir, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

MEYER.—January 31st, at Calcutta, of capillary bronchitis, Louisa Irene, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Meyer, aged 2 months and 11 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MORAES.—January 30th, at St. Thome, the wife of Mr. Arthur G. Moraes, of a son.

WORMALD.—January 23rd, at Kotagherry, the wife of Major General Wormald, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870.

WHILE so much has been said and written on the subject of the advance of Russia towards our frontier by Central Asia, and while we have twice gone to war with Persia to prevent her occupation of Herat, it is strange that so little notice has been taken of the rapid advance of Persia, especially during the last five or six years, towards our frontier through Mekran and along the seaboard of the Arabian Gulf by absorbing successively the petty states of which Mekran is composed. While further so much attention has been bestowed on strengthening and fortifying Afghanistan our neutral ground in the north-west, and subsidies and arms have been liberally supplied to that state, we believe no assistance, moral or material, has been extended to those states which are still struggling for independence against the attacks of their powerful neighbour.

Fifteen years ago the Persian nominal boundary was at Jask, and her hold of Basakurd, Minab, and even Bunder Abbas almost nominal. We now see her authority paramount as far as the Dusht river, the boundary of Gwadur territory, and claims an openly made on that place whenever it shall be convenient to enforce them. Gwadur is three hundred miles east of Jask. In the interior things are no better, one petty state after another has been conquered, a powerful central position established at Bampur, the states of Geh, Kusserkund, and Dizzak have been annexed, and it is certain that at the present time a powerful Persian force is about to attack Kej if not on its way. The report is that the Persian Sirdar Ibraheem Khan of Bampur is marching on Kej with an army estimated at 5,000 men, doubtless an exaggeration, and, what renders it invincible in those parts, two or three field guns. It is said that Fuqueer Mahomed, the Chief of Kej, intends to fight for his rights, and further, that he has applied to us, his allies, people with whom he has treaties, for assistance, but in vain. We hope this, however, is not correct. Of course any resistance will be futile, and when Kej shall have been annexed, the Persians will be within two hundred miles of the Hubb, our frontier. Then it will be too late to interfere with a *fait accompli*. The present unhappy civil war in the territories of the Khan of Khelat must of course facilitate the extension of the ambitious projects of the Shah's government. The *modus operandi* of the Persians is worth notice: a message is sent to the doomed tribe demanding tribute, of which no notice is of course taken—and the matter rests until a convenient time; perhaps a year or two elapses, and then a force is suddenly sent to lay waste the whole district, which the inhabitants, without organization, are powerless to withstand. Surely it is time we woke up to what is going on, and when interference would be so easy and effectual, there can be no reason for a continuance of our inaction on this coast. Might we not supply Fuqueer Mahomed with arms and ammunition and an officer or two, if necessary—and some money, if indeed it be not another case of "too late"?

A MEMORIAL, we learn from a reliable source, is about to be presented to the University of Bombay by its Graduates in Arts and Laws, protesting against the institution of a new degree to be called the *Licentiate of Laws*, as required by a few of its Undergraduates. As the subject involved in the question is of a public character scarcely affecting the inner pale of the University, we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our own views upon it, with the hope that whenever it may be time for the Syndicate and the Senate to settle it in debate, they will not commit themselves one way or the other without a broad and discriminate consideration. For the project attempts nothing short of moulding the destinies of the future Law-graduates of our University and has a reflex influence on the legal prospects of native society in general. The first enquiry that suggests itself before entering into technical objections to the degree in question, is to know how far its supporters have proved the necessity of the proposed change. Though we do not take upon ourselves to pronounce on the probable failure of their requisition, we undertake to state that before this time we were not made aware of any point tending to show the practical shortcomings or the non-utility of the existing degree in Law. And this in substance must be the negative force of the requisition. In the canvassing of such questions, it must never be lost sight of that the University is the crowning stone in the edifice of Indian education. We have seen the schools developed into Colleges and the Colleges into Universities. In the interest of instruction, therefore, it is necessary that the University should, within its own body, follow the same law of progress, and evolve in process of years a strict and radical test of scholarship out of the earlier and more elementary criteria. A relapse, however partial, from the higher to the lower degrees, would be a serious departure from the traditions of education and the established practice of the past. It also argues, as we have already hinted, the inexpediency and unsatisfactory state of the present standard of LL. B. examinations, which their success, both in number and quality, within the past four years from their commencement, completely falsifies. The symptoms of popularity which they have begun to manifest in these days may best be gathered from the ever-increasing proportion of those who flock together for the degree from year to year.

There are, in general, two great local sources from which the supply is drawn of native practitioners of law,—the University, and that vague body of promiscuous students owning no school or asylum of law, who go up for the High Court examinations in order to become vakils. It is just and convenient that the Government should set up distinctions between vakils of the High Court and vakils licensed to plead at inferior tribunals. But why should the University, a distinct body in itself, condescend to model its degrees in Law on a similar distinction, or recognise a pair of degrees at all, when one alone has best stood the test of time? If it be to meet the necessities of a few Undergraduates eager to over-leap the fences of the Arts degree, it is a sort of tampering with the high aims of the University, and a perversion of its noble prizes. The academic degrees, as the poet says of virtue, ought to be their own reward. If, again, no difference be contemplated in the studies and acquirements of the candidates for the *Bachelor* and *Licentiate* degree, the whole movement is illusory. The virtual difference then hinges on the periods of antecedent preparations required in the two cases. We maintain that until the normal state of the Indian mind is thoroughly inured to a high intellectual atmosphere, the longer the periods are cast for the attainment of the degrees in Law or any other faculty, the more lasting will be the fruits of that discipline. Moreover there is an innate alliance between the degree of Law and that of Arts, which the Undergraduates seem to have overlooked altogether. In our opinion, there is no profession which insists more on an acquaintance with the sum of general knowledge than the profession of law, and the existing legal literature and practice in India being confined to the English tongue it is essential that the mastery of the latter, in a greater degree than is tested by the matriculation standard, should be required of the would-be lawyer before the Rubicon is crossed.

We do not cavil at the increase of University degrees. In some of the continental Universities they may be counted by dozens, But it is a different thing to bifurcate a degree in one and the same faculty on mere frivolous expediencies, and the impolicy of it will not fail to be manifested in a country so uniquely circumstanced as India is at the present day. We believe the advocates of the new degree are prepared to face the deluge which must ensue from opening one more flood gate of legal wrangling and splitting straws. Let us hope in these years of deficit this Island is not going to be turned into a Limbo of Pleaders without fees and vakils without work.

WE were greatly amused on Saturday by the following apology for "khutput" which appeared in the *Bombay Times*:—

The Dewanship of Baroda is a question that still remains open, and is affording, we believe, some little perplexity to Government. The Gaekwar will not believe in the guilt of his trusty minister; and it would seem from the report of the Resident, as well as from an investigation made by His Highness, that the attempt to bribe was at once assumed or inferred,—not without good reason; but no proof was forthcoming either at the time of the proffer of money nor since. It is not alleged in the official report or in any other way that the minister preferred any request, or that there was any question pending between the Durbar and the Government that would have suggested the necessity of resorting to a sinister course of action—the Dewan has the reputation of being too wary to act so foolishly. It may, indeed, reasonably be presumed that if he had purposed to gain an object by the circumlocutory way alleged, he had agencies at command by which the attempt could have been made without he himself running any risk of being found out, and incurring all the consequences that have happened. The action of the Resident and the Assistant Resident in the matter must be regarded as unimpeachable; but probably they themselves would admit—if they were not entitled as they are—that their action was somewhat precipitate; for it is alleged that had time been given for investigation, it would have been seen that the minister was persuaded—though a man in his position ought to have been above such persuasion—to show a kindness which had been falsely represented to him by his jealous enemies as likely to prove not unacceptable to the individual to whom the injudicious attention was shown. The circumstances of this case would hardly merit further attention, but for the difficulties of the situation which have been created by this untoward event. The Gaekwar believes that no culpable motive moved Bhow Scindia; consequently, as His Highness has the absolute right to retain any one he chooses as his minister, Bhow Scindia is maintained—short of any display of actual or intentional rudeness to the British Government—in the high office of Dewan; but he has no intercourse with the Resident."

Is not this a clever bit of special pleading, almost as good as the ingenious articles on the Gondal case, which were easily seen through by those who knew the facts? Here we have the "proffer of money" at Baroda admitted, but it is skilfully suggested that the "proffer of money" was not a bribe, and it is insinuated that the Dewan might have been successful had he really purposed to corrupt anybody, as he had agencies at command for what are amusingly called "circumlocutory modes of getting at "people. "The action of the Resident and Assistant Resident" is candidly described as "unimpeachable," but, subsequently qualified as "precipitate"; for had time been given it would have been seen that the protégé of our contemporary, Bhow Scindia, was persuaded "to show a kindness"—that is offer money to an official—which mode of showing kindness had been "falsely represented to him as likely to prove not unacceptable to the individual to whom the *injudicious attention* was shown." Really our native friends are rapidly improving in the selection of euphemistic English! Will our contemporary qualify in the same way similar and more successful acts of "khutput" which, a few months ago, were so ably performed in Bombay about the time that the Gondul folk were here?

WE learn from Egypt that H. E. Omar Pacha Lootfy has been appointed to the important post of Governor of Alexandria. He was formerly Governor of Suez and latterly of Cairo, and seems to be popular.

MR. JUSTICE HOLLOWAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, last Tuesday, sentenced a British subject, named Alfred Lees, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing seven scarves, two neckties and sundries!

IT has been announced that the directors of the City Bank, London, would at their general meeting on the 18th January declare a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum and add £5,000 to the reserve fund, making the amount of reserve fund £90,000.

THE "Englishman" hears that the Government of India has asked for the opinions of the Bishop of Calcutta and the Bengal Government, on a scheme for relieving the State of the charge for chaplains at the presidency towns, and some of the larger mofussil stations. "It is believed," adds our contemporary, "that the time has come when the civil members of the English church in India may with fairness be asked to support their own clergy, leaving to the State its legitimate task of providing for the spiritual necessities of the army."

BY the death of Major-General Wm. Sullivan, C.B., reported by telegram for England in our issue of the 1st instant, the colonelcy of the 58th Regiment will fall to the gift of the Duke of Cambridge, and the following promotions will take place:—Colonel A. Low, C. B., half-pay, late particular service, to Major-General, and Major C.S. LeMarchand, R.A., to Lieutenant Colonel. H. R. H. has within a fortnight had the bestowal of colonelcies of three regiments in his gift, viz., 106th, 21st and 58th. It is probable that they will be bestowed on Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., Major-General the Hon'ble George Cadogan, C.B., and Major-General D. Russell, C.B.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY.

HILARY TERM has commenced and the Law Courts are again wading through the mass of litigation which is our chief remaining bequest from the pleasant days of 1866. Foremost in the list is one of those promising schemes to which the genius of Albert Grant gave life, but which lived just long enough to qualify itself for dissection in Chancery. I allude to the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles, which was mentioned in one of my previous letters in connection with the name of Mr. Goschen. The suits instituted at the instance of the liquidators against the promoters of the concern came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Tuesday with special reference to proposals of compromise from some of the defendants. The principal of these at the present stage are Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Heritage, Mr. Vallance and Grant; and some of these gentlemen have already virtually admitted the merits of the action by offering between them a sum which is stated at £65,000. Grant's share of this is £20,000, £33,000 being the sum claimed from him. It will, of course, strike most people that when so intelligent a gentleman offers to pay £20,000 and have done with it, there must be something to say for the view taken by the liquidators. No doubt Sir Roundell Palmer maintained that Mr. Grant's offer was made without prejudice or admission of liability, but that is the stereotyped forensic formula which "goes without telling" as the French say. The liquidators are willing to accept these offers of compromise, if the Court will sanction the step, but the other actions they will press on, their counsel stating that nevertheless they would be glad to have terms offered by the other parties to the suit as well. Ultimately, as the result of a conversation before the Vice-Chancellor, it was arranged that all the motions should stand over till after term, the judge in chambers to decide whether the offers made by Mr. Grant and Mr. Vallance were fit and proper terms of compromise. I have no doubt that a compromise of some kind will be the result as regards most, if not all, of the defendants, and that a cross suit commenced by the Credit Foncier to get rid of the present liquidators will fall to the ground. It will be difficult to convince a judge in Chancery that litigation which succeeds in procuring a restitution of many thousands of pounds for the good of the contributories is to be condemned, as the chairman of the Credit Foncier desires. How matters stand as regards Mr. Goschen I do not know. It is possible that the liquidators have discovered some facts which show him to be utterly blameless, but there has been no authoritative announcement yet to that effect.

As the natural result of all these proceedings, much locked up capital is still being released, and many claims regarded as little better than bad debts have been turned into cash. All the Finance Associations named in my last are profiting by the general disposition to disgorge, arrange, settle and pay up, Credit Foncier, London Financial and General Credit shares have all risen again since last week—not much, but very steadily, and in a mode which shows the advance is founded on a solid basis, not speculative merely. General Credit have now actually touched a premium, and you hear people talk of buying Finance shares, as if it were not so bad a thing after all. I know no more striking proof of the extent to which we have outlived the disasters of 1866 than the circumstance that so hopeful a view is now taken of even Finance undertakings. I should add that this only applies to those companies whose shares are paid up in full or carry only a small uncalled liability.

A highly important judgment was given by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice Gifford on Wednesday. It referred to the decision of Vice-Chancellor James in the case of the Family Endowment Society, an annuitant of which, General Pott, sought, on the failure of the Albert, to render the Family Endowment, which had been amalgamated with the Albert, responsible to him for his annuity. Vice-Chancellor James' judgment upset many of the so-called amalgamations, as he held that claimants had never accepted a transfer which released the original contractors from liability, but only treated the absorbing company as the agent or delegate of the other. The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice have now confirmed this judgment. Practically the result amounts to this, that no company which has amalgamated with another is released from its engagements to annuitants unless these have distinctly given consent, and consent cannot be implied merely from the fact that payment has been taken from the absorbing company. Of course the decision does not apply to policy-holders, but the principle seems to me identically the same in both cases. If deliberate assent and renewal of contract with the company which absorbs is necessary in the case of an individual who receives money, it must be equally so with one who pays money. There is at least no doubt that the judgment will be treated by all sorts of claimants as applicable to their case, and that wherever they have any apprehension as to the safety of their claims they will turn against the original company. The consequences I need hardly say will be serious and far reaching in a painful degree. The Family Endowment was amalgamated more than eight years ago, before the passing of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1862, and the liability of its shareholders is, I presume, unlimited. Many others are in the same position, and thus thousands of people who believed that years ago they had got rid of liability and have acted accordingly ever since, now find the chain riveted round their necks, with no means of ascertaining when, if at all, their freedom can be secured. A winding up order would now, as a matter of course, be issued in the case of the Family Endowment as of a Society still in existence, but Sir Roundell Palmer, its counsel, obtained a delay in issuing the order to give time for General Pott being settled with. Very fortunate is General Pott; but is it to be supposed that others will not profit by the experience and follow his example? And who pays the General, if not shareholders of the original society? I am somewhat surprised that the judgment has not obtained more notice from the press here. To my view it is more important in its effects upon individual comfort and fortunes than any Chancery decision since the famous one of Lord Cairns on debentures. It introduces an element of uncertainty into every act of amalgamation, no matter what the subsequent career of the companies absorbed may have been.

The new Telegraph Company to China, referred to in my last, has been brought out. It is simply an extension of what is called the Great Northern Telegraph Company, an undertaking formed about a year ago to acquire the cables from England and Scotland to Denmark and Norway and thence to Russia. The projectors are Danish people, and Messrs. Hambro and Son have announced the opening of the subscription list here. The Russian Government has granted a concession (which has been acquired by the G. N. Company) with the right of transmitting messages along the whole extent of the Russian land lines, from the western frontier of the empire through Siberia and Tartary to Posietta Bay on the shore of the Japan Sea, at which point the new company will lay its submarine cables for Shanghai, touching at Nagasaki, and thence to Hongkong. Messages will thus be flashed across the whole breadth of Asia and Russia in Europe, the tariff being so arranged as to leave about a third of the net revenue to the Imperial Government. By the rebate arrangement with the European section of the Great Northern Company (for virtually it is one concern) the charge for a message of twenty words from China to England will not, it is said, exceed £4 6s. A contract has been made with Mr. William Hooper for the manufacture of the cables, but the promoters say they have as yet made no arrangement for laying them, though it seems to be intended to obtain the assistance of a Danish and a Russian frigate, and thus do the submerging part of the business very inexpensively. The total capital is £600,000, of which £130,000 has been already subscribed in Copenhagen. I have no doubt Messrs. Hambro's name will be inducement enough to investors here and that the money will be got, but I have no idea that the scheme will be a very formidable competitor to our English submarine lines. A long overland wire in a savage and desolate country will not be as safe as a cable snugly embedded in the ooze at the bottom of the sea—at least, it will not be thought as safe by senders of messages, which comes to much the same thing.

All telegraph shares have taken another start this week. Anglo-Mediterranean, which I complained of in my letter a fortnight back as suffering from unmerited neglect, have since risen nearly £4 a share. Falmouth, British Indian, and ditto Extension have also been run upon, though not to the same extent. Speculators as well as the public are buying, and there are large operations open for the rise, as was shown at last settlement, but the important point about these movements is that an advance is never lost. There may be a pause and now and then a slight reaction, but it is invariably followed by another upward bound. Of course it must come to a stop some day, but as for this it is difficult to see when. The opening of the Suez Canal gave one stimulus, the disbursement of the Government money for purchase of the telegraph companies gave another; and now we look forward to the arrival of the Great Eastern as the next event. Then will come the laying of the cables, and then the golden harvest of messages. Meanwhile the whole profit falls to the Anglo-Mediterranean, which is the only company actually at work.

Yet another new telegraph company is out to-night, the "Panama and South Pacific," which proposes to lay a cable from Panama down the coast of New Granada and Ecuador to Tumbez in the north of Peru, where it connects with the lines already in operation to Lima and Callao, which are to extend through Chili and thence to communicate across the Continent, by Mendoza, with Buenos Ayres. Capital £320,000.

The monthly price current of Messrs. Alexander Collie and Co., of Manchester, contains some very pertinent remarks on the cotton trade. They say—"Twelve months ago shippers and manufacturers had to realise the fact that for their previously very heavy exports, then in the East, scarcely any demand was manifested, and the importer there had to face the almost certainty of a smart decline in prices. Producers had undoubtedly the most to suffer from these causes, prospectively, and with them rested apparently the sole remedy, which, by their judicious adoption of short time—continued with unprecedented unanimity for several months—has in a great measure been brought about. We now find that a most important diminution in the past year's supplies of goods has tended to a steadier range of prices in all the chief markets, and this, combined with the reduced available stocks here, has tended to the nearer assimilation of their values to the cost of raw cotton. One striking feature in connection with the comparative absence of speculation is that goods and yarns are now ⅛d. and ¼d. per lb. higher, respectively, than a year ago, while middling American cotton is ⅛ d. per lb. cheaper." The following are particulars of the cotton manufactures exported to Bombay last month. Plain cottons, 18,111,064 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,727,392 yards; printed cottons, 1,365,756 yards; twist, 500,665 lbs. The total for the twelve months was—plain cottons, 254,381,151 yards against 284,013,769 yards in 1868; dyed and coloured, 30,303,275 yards against 34,506,398 yards in 1868; printed cottons, 15,215,322 yards against 14,756,319 yards in 1868; twist, 7,997,421 lbs. against 6,839,429 lbs. in 1868. The falling off from 1867 is not quite so marked, but the difference is very slight. To Calcutta, the diminution, as compared with 1868, in plain, dyed and printed cottons was 81 millions of yards.

The first series of Liverpool sales of East India wool will commence on Tuesday the 25th inst. The imports till now are about 5,500 bales, but further arrivals are expected during the next fortnight, so that the total to be offered will reach 10,000 to 11,000 bales. Wool is firm at present, and detached sales have taken place at improving rates.

The cotton market is very steady and, comparatively speaking, healthy. If manufacturers will only have the self-control to resist the temptation which the appearance of better times presents, and not produce too f

BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution has been postponed to the last week in February.

The head quarters of the army will return to Poona n the 14th instant. All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the G enera Post Office, for Zanzibar, per bugla Gunja Rampursad to-day at 9 A.M.

Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattyawar, who arrived here last week, is expected to leave on his return to that province to-morrow or Wednesday.

The principal Chiefs of Kattyawar will arrive in Bombay at the end of the month to be present during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay.

A Karbharee, in the service of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived here on Friday night, with about one hundred followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Love Lane.

Lecture on the Royal Family.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, we notice, intends shortly to give a public lecture on the pedigree of our royal family—a subject suggested by the approaching visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay.

The s. s. Tilly, Captain Hanna, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—For Tellicherry—Mr. and Mrs. T. Royne, Captain Grinnard. For Carwar—Captain Grierson. For Vingorla—Mr. and Mrs. Maitland.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—On Saturday morning a Parsee named Hormusjee Eduljee, who resides in a house at the Gowalia Tank, cut his throat with a knife, with a view to commit suicide. Dr. Succaram Urjoon, who was immediately sent for, applied prompt remedies and the patient is now progressing well.

Malicious Prosecution.—At the Fort Police Court on Friday two natives were charged before the Chief Magistrate with committing an assault. The complainant did not appear, and the magistrate in dismissing the case fined him Rs. 50 for vexatious prosecution.

The Indian transports will be paid off on the 16th of April, and re-commissioned shortly afterwards by fresh captains. This will be rather hard upon Captain Curmo, of the Euphrates, if he is to be placed on half pay, as he has only held his command for the space of one year; but probably he will not be superseded.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 15.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain Turner, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major-General Foster, Captain Theobald, Colonel Bey, Mr. V. Desgrande, Mr. LeGrange, Mr. DeMontessney, Mr. Wood, Mr. Cosser, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Quanborough, sixty deck passengers and five rank and file of the Belooch Regiment.

The Loss of the Noel.—We learn that nearly all the cargo of the ship Noël, which was wrecked in the Gulf of Suez soon after the opening of the Suez Canal while on her voyage to Bombay, has been recovered and is now being arranged for sale at Suez. The cargo saved consists almost entirely of wine, of which there are about 6,000 cases. The wreck of the vessel is also about to be sold.

Programme of Music to the played this evening at the Esplanade bandstand by the band of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's Regiment:—

Overture	Das Nachtlager in Granada.. Kreutzer.
Quadrille	Minuit Passé ..... Gung'l.
Selection	Nabucodonosor ..... Verdi.
Aria and Varié (Cornet)-La Neige	Arban.
Waltz	Elly Mavourneen ..... Coote.
Galop	Froh und Heiter ..... Faust.

Last Thursday the two princes of Sawant Waree, viz., Aba Saheb and Bawa Saheb, arrived in Bombay with a retinue of about fifty men. The Political Superintendent of that State, Colonel Schneider, is with them. These princes are the younger brothers of the late chief of Sawant Waree. They are, we understand, well-educated. The elder of them can write and speak correct English. Both of them assist the Political Superintendent in the administration of the State. The immediate cause of their advent to Bombay is, we are told, a chronic disease which the younger of them, Bawa Saheb, has got. Dr. Bhau Daji will have this princely patient under his able treatment.—*Mitrodaya*.

We understand that the Government of Bombay has invited all the Chiefs and Sirdars in the presidency to be present in Bombay on the occasion of the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Special *khureetas* have been addressed to the Chiefs and Sirdars, and amongst them to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. Rao of Kutch and the Maharaja of Kolapoor. To others the message of Government has, we hear, been conveyed through the Political Agents at the respective Courts. We have no doubt that all the Chiefs and Sirdars will respond to the call thus made upon them and testify their loyalty by their presence. Sir Salar Jung is also coming, and Sir T. Madhow Row will not, we hope, lose the opportunity. Bombay will thus be graced with notabilities not only from all quarters in the presidency but even from distant political courts.—*Native Opinion*.

We are grieved to hear indifferent accounts of the working of various Courts in this presidency. Mr. Justice Lloyd is now gone into the Southern Districts and we would recommend his sifting the records of old cases to see whether the Code of Civil Procedure has yet begun to be understood and acted upon throughout those parts. Not long ago, a Zilla Nazir had played ducks and drakes with the sale of a large amount of property, of which we have not yet heard the last. The fixing of cases on the daily lists is a great cause of complaint, from which suitors suffer considerably. This list ought to be properly prepared and posted from day to day; and witnesses ought, as far as practicable, to be examined on the day they are summoned to attend. We have reason to believe that this is often a source of considerable annoyance in many places.—*Native Opinion*.

Accidental Death.—On Friday a Coroner's inquest was held at Mahim concerning the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about ten years, named Bhagee. On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, she went out for the purpose of watering a pair of bullocks at a well in the neighbourhood. After she had been for some time absent the father suspected that she must have fallen into the well. He dived in and recovered the body of the deceased. Life was extinct. There was no parapet wall round the well. There had been one, but it had fallen down a year or two ago. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning." The Coroner has written a letter to the owner of the well, directing his attention to its dangerous state, and asking him to put a parapet wall round it.

The case of Stabbing on board the Seaforth.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Thomas Malsby, steward of the ship Seaforth, who on the 13th ult. stabbed with a knife William Riley, cook on board, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Riley with a knife. The complainant said—On the afternoon of the 13th ult., at half-past 4 o'clock, I went into the pantry. Defendant, who is steward, was in his berth. I asked him if he was going to turn to, being desirous of knowing whether I was to do the whole work or he was to do his share. He (prisoner) said he would be "d——d" if he did another stroke of work. An altercation ensued, when he cut me with a knife on my neck, and again on my left shoulder. I bled and fell on my knees. Since then I have been in the European General Hospital under treatment. I did not abuse prisoner.—The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

We find in the *Dnyanodaya* of January 1st, a Maratha letter from a resident of Indore, reporting a very interesting incident which had come under the writer's own observation. Two officers, Colonel Stileman and Lieutenant Simpson, were on their way to Mehidpore when, a few miles out of Indore, their driver fell and broke his arm. This was at about 11 o'clock at night. These gentlemen bound the arm in splinters, extemporized a cot, and with the aid of two cartmen bore him on their shoulders to Indore where they put him in medical charge of the party who now writes this letter to the *Dnyanodaya*, but not before one of these Christian gentlemen had offered up a prayer for the poor man. The incident seems to have made a great impression upon the writer of the letter, who felt it a privilege to furnish the officers with the means of proceeding to the next stage. Would that such manifestations of the spirit of Christianity were not so singular as they are. The injured man is recovering.—*Bombay Guardian*.

The Rev. A. O. Gillett, missionary at Poona in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, on the last Lord's Day informed his congregation that he had come to the conclusion to return to the Church of England with which he had been connected before he adopted the views of the Baptists. He very much regretted that he should have been teaching them error so long, and earnestly exhorted them to imitate his example and seek admission into the Church of England. The Baptist Chapel has consequently been closed, there being no missionary on the ground to take Mr. Gillett's place. It has been expected for some time that Mr. Gillett would leave the Baptist Church. A Christmas tract of his, noticed in these columns about a month ago, intimated pretty clearly that he would not long continue where he was; the *Indian Church Review* hastened to express its sympathy with him, and to hold out the right hand of fellowship. It is certainly well that Mr. G. has left the charge of the Baptist Mission; he was hardly acting as a true representative of the Baptist Missionary Society, in filling the chapel with crosses and in urging upon his hearers to imitate him in wearing the cross conspicuously upon their persons.—*Ibid*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday last per P. & O. Company's steamer Behar, Captain W. B. Hall, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mr. F. O. Hall and Mr. William Carroll.
For Suez—Mr. Daniel.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th February to 8 P.M. of the 6th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 30	0 20
,, Calcutta	6 42	0 20
,, Madras	8 25	5 22

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Satalathany Saite, from Avanashy, Belgaum.
Lewis, Manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Hormusjee Mody, from Calcutta.
Colonel Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, from Meean Meer.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th Feb., 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line right to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 3rd February, 1-45 P.M., via Russia, 3rd February, 3-40 P.M.

THE MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN GIRL.

The police have been making diligent enquiries to find out the murderer of a Mahomedan girl, a year and a half old, by name Fatma, whose dead body was found on the night of Thursday on the verandah of a house in Hoozria Mohla, near Bhendy Bazaar. We have already given the particulars of the crime in the *Gazette* of Saturday, and to-day we publish a report of the proceedings before Dr. Howlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay:—

Cassum Teewakhan said—I am at present unemployed, but was formerly a gas inspector, and live at Hoozria Mohla in Cammateepoora. I have looked at the body of the deceased Fatma, who was my daughter. She was one year and a half old. My sister and my second wife live in my house. The deceased's mother died the day after the deceased was born. My brother, by name Hyderkhan, lives with me and my nephew, Abdool Rahimon Shaik Hoosein. On the opposite side of the street, and near my house, lives one Ibrahim Minna Cazee. He is a fireman on board of a steamer. I have known him since his childhood. I have never had a quarrel with him, and he was very fond of the deceased. Last night about half past 7 P.M., I was sitting in my verandah with the deceased in my lap, and Ibrahim Minna Cazee came and sat on the same form with me. There was a marriage procession of a Borah coming up the road, and Ibrahim Minna Cazee asked me to take the deceased to look at the procession. I did so, as he was in the habit of constantly taking the child, and nfeeding it, d caressing it. I put the deceased into Ibrahim Minna Cazee's arms, and he took the child and went out in the direction of the marriage procession. I sat down again in the verandah. I waited till 9 o'clock, but Ibrahim did not come back with the child. My sister, who had charge of the deceased, called out that the deceased would be hungry, and asked where Ibrahim had taken her. I got anxious too, and my sister and I went to look for Ibrahim and the deceased. I looked about, but I could see nothing of them; and we both returned home. Suddenly, out in the street, I heard an alarm raised to the effect that a child's throat had been cut. I ran out and came to this street (Baba Dhuboo Street) where the inquest was held, and saw in the verandah of the house, just viewed by the jury, the body of the deceased lying with her throat cut. She was quite dead. Ibrahim was not there. I cannot tell what motive Ibrahim may have had to have led him to murder the child. He has always been perfectly sane, and he does not to my knowledge smoke opium, ganja, or other intoxicating drugs; nor does he get drunk. He was perfectly sober last night when he took away the child. He is about twenty years of age. I have known his family since his infancy, and I remember when he was born. His manner last night was the same as usual. He talked with me and played with the child as usual. She always went to him, and he carried her about in his arms. The deceased, when she left my house, had on her person two gold ornaments in the ears, one in the nose, a silver necklace and a silver chain round her neck, and two silver bangles round the ankles. I was so confused when I saw her body that I cannot say whether they were on her. I have now again seen the body of the deceased, and I find that the silver necklace and the silver chain round the neck are missing. Both these ornaments were worth Rs. 8-8.

Busharut Ali deposed—I am a weaver and live in a house occupied by weavers in Baba Dhuboo Street. Last night I was sleeping in my house with three or four other men, and others again were sleeping there or lying down. I went out into the verandah in order to go into the road for a natural purpose. It was quite dark, and there was no light. As I was passing across the verandah, I felt the body of a child under my feet. I called out to the people in the house to bring a light. I went and reported to a sepoy that I had found a child lying asleep in the verandah of my house; but that I did not know who had placed it there. The sepoy, by name Babun Hossool Beg, came with me, and I pointed the child out to him. He looked at it and then he went away and fetched his havildar, who came, and the sepoy then touched the child, and for the first time discovered that it was dead and that its throat was cut. About five minutes elapsed from the time of my finding the body and the time when the havildar came. I did not recognise the child. I had returned to my house about 6 o'clock last night and had not stirred out since. I heard no noise of a child crying.

The Coroner then adjourned the inquest until 11 o'clock this day (Monday).

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH FEBRUARY.

(Before R. H. Snowell, Esq.)

Theft.—James Davis, an European, was charged with stealing a model ship belonging to Mr. Robert Baker. He was also charged with stealing a cloth coat, value Rs. 10, property of Mr. Richard Power. The prisoner was convicted, and was sentenced for the first offence to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and for the second, two months'.

A POOR PENSIONER'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The extremity of my case urges me to lay before you a bare statement of *facts and figures*, viz.:—I am a poor pensioner, in receipt of Rs. 48-15-8* per mensem, for serving as a soldier in various grades, during a period of nearly *thirty-one years*, and *that in India*. My outlay is as follows:—

Stamp for Pension	Rs.	0 1
Income Tax	,,	1 4
House Rent	,,	8 0
Cook	,,	5 0
Waterman	,,	1 0
Sweeper	,,	0 10
Dhoby	,,	3 0
Bread	,,	4 10
Milk	,,	2 0
Butter	,,	2 0
Meat	,,	8 11
Tea	,,	2 4
Sugar	,,	3 0
Rice	,,	2 0
Curry Stuff, including Salt	,,	1 0
Candles	,,	0 7
Firewood	,,	4 0
Oil	,,	2 0
Total	Rs.	50 15

When I further add Rs. 9-4 for medicines received during the last month, I may say my prospect is very bleak. A record of pity from you will be very acceptable, though [illegible] may not enable me to forego my sorrow. It strikes me as very hard to be obliged to pay *Income Tax* out of my small stipend of pension. Perhaps you might hold this up in a light to deserves.—I am, &c.,

OLD SENTRY GO!

Poona, 2nd February.

* Three months are left from this sum.

THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

Second Day—Saturday, February 5.

Stewards.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., Colonel D. Gaye, R. A., Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, T. M. Filgate, Esq., Major F. Lukin, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, A. C. Gaye, Esq., W. Lamb, Esq., and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Hon. Secy.

Saturday's racing was again of a very ordinary character. Excepting amongst the parties concerned, little excitement appeared to be caused by any event but the Derby, which was a fine race, and resulted in the discomfiture of the favourite, Shere Ali, by a grey Arab of Mr. Field's, Glencoe. Two to one was readily laid on Shere Ali, and amongst the Aga's party, so great was the confidence in their horse, that 5 to 1 was staked on him. From the haystacks the race was beautiful, Glencoe keeping the lead easy, and Shere Ali some lengths in front of the other horses. Even then there seemed to be a somewhat general expectation that Shere Ali would pick up and take it out of his rival, but on rounding into the distance Brewtey commenced to lay into his animal, and notwithstanding all his attempts Glencoe kept the lead (his jockey, confident in the animal's powers of running, taking an occasional calm glance at his opponent's frantic efforts), and came in easy, hands down, amidst loud cheers from the spectators. Sunbeam, also, though he did not again compete with his victor of the former day, appeared in better condition, and made fine running for the Secunder Cup. The attendance in the verandah of the Club was rather smaller than usual, but, being Saturday, the Grand Stand was well filled, and there was a large attendance on the ground.

First Race.—"The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse" of Rs. 250. For all maidens. Weight for age. R.C. and a distance. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra.

owners.	horses.	st lb	Rider.
Major Crosbie's	b aus g Lucifer	8 2	Rowjee 1
Mr Field's	b aus m Octavia	7 8	Finch 2

Both horses went off together and kept neck and neck up to the last quarter of a mile, where Lucifer took the lead and came in a winner by one length. Betting 3 to 5 on Lucifer; time, 3 minutes 5 seconds.

Second Race.—"The Derby."—For all maiden Arabs and country breds. Weight for age. Rs. 500 from the Fund. R.C. and a distance. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Mr Field's	g a c Glencoe	7 12	Chapman 1
H H Aga Khan's	b a c Shere Ali	8 5	Brewtey 2
Major Crosbie's	g a c Nonpareil	7 4	Rowjee 3
Ali Asker's	g a h Hadjee	8 5	Mr R 4
Mr Field's	b a h The Aga	8 10	Finch 5
Ali Asker's	b a c Child of the Island	7 12	Feroze 6

This, as we have said above, was the race of the day, the general confidence being that Shere Ali would win, so much so that 2 to 1 were laid on him and even 5 to 1 by some of Aga Khan's friends. There was a fine start; Shere Ali took the lead, Hadjee second, and the rest followed, all of a ruck. On passing the Stand, Nonpareil and Hadjee had both collared him, and led for a considerable distance, running almost neck and neck. On reappearing, after passing the stacks, Glencoe was in front easy, Shere Ali second, and the other horses in a heap. A fine race then ensued, Shere Ali doing his best but ineffectually to cut out Glencoe, and the other horses struggling for position. On rounding into the distance it were soon seen that the race was Glencoe's; his jockey gave him his own way, while Brewtey applied himself furiously to his horse, bringing him up to near his rival's flank. Notwithstanding all his efforts, Glencoe won easily by about two and a half lengths and without any effort of his jock. Betting 2 to 1 on Shere Ali. Time—mile and a half, 2 minutes 54 sec.'; whole distance, 3 min. 17 sec.

Third Race.—"The Secunder Cup" of Rs. 1,000, presented by the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., for all Arab horses. Winners of the season 8 st. Winners of two seasons 9 lbs., and of three 10 lbs. extra. With a sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., and maidens that have never started allowed 10 lbs. 2 miles. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	8 5	Brewtey 1
H H Aga Khan's	b a c Shumshad	7 4	Syed 2
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a h Greybeard	8 5	Blackburn 3

At the start Shumshad jumped out two lengths in front of the others, Sunbeam holding second place. On passing the stand Shumshad was two lengths ahead and running strong; and at the first turn Greybeard took the second place. Sunbeam soon picked up however, gave Greybeard the slip, and closed with Shumshad. Shumshad however increased his lead, and on passing the haystacks was a length and a half in front, and Sunbeam had the same over Greybeard. Then Greybeard fell behind, Sunbeam went up to Shumshad and passed him at the turn home. This riled Shumshad's jockey and he kept hard at work, but 2 to 1 was offered on Sunbeam. Sunbeam came in at a canter, hands down, winner by half a length. Greybeard was out of the race from entering the distance and coming gently, but Syed was still hard at work.—Betting 2 to 1 on Sunbeam; time, 3 min. 58 sec.

Fourth Race.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra. Weight for age and inches. With a sweepstakes of 5 G.M. for all Galloways declared to start.

H H Aga Khan's	b a c Shere Ali	8 5	2 Brewtey 1
Mr William's	b a g Lottery	9 6	9 Feroze 2
Major Crosbie's	g a g Skylark	7 11	4 Rowjee 3

For the Galloway Plate Shere Ali was the favourite and justified the good opinion of him, notwithstanding his severe contest a short time before for the Derby. The heavy burden put upon Lottery's back seemed to be the only thing against him, for he is a strong horse of good points. There was a good start, Skylark first made the running well, Lottery was second, and Shere Ali fell a long way behind. Half way round the course, however, Shere Ali got up to Skylark, and on emrging from the haystacks he had taken the second place. He soon got alongside Lottery, and by the time he was half a mile from home took the lead. In the distance it was a race only between Shere Ali and Lottery, the third horse seeing it hopeless and taking it easy; and all the efforts of Lottery's rider were in vain, for Shere Ali came cantering in by six lengths, hands down. Time, 2 min. 59 sec

Fifth Race.—"The Welter."—Rupees 200 from the Fund. R. C Gentlemen riders. Weight 11 st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Usual penalties to Colonials and others. To close and manie the day before the Race. Entrance 3 G. M.

H H Aga Khan's	g a h Nicholas	10 7	Mr Gaye 1
Mr Field's	na ..... b aus g Albourne	12 4	Mr Scton 2
Major Crosbie's	g a h Bluebeard	10 7	Capt Stack 3

Bad start for Albourne, who was left four lengths behind. For some time Nicholas and Bluebeard ran neck and neck, Albourne keeping well in hand. Half way round the course, Albourne passed Bluebeard, and got closer up to Nicholas, and this position was kept till the race home. Albourne's rider then wrought hard and got up to Nicholas with Bluebeard some five lengths to the rear. The victory was seemingly to be for Albourne, but he made an unlucky swerve when scarcely two hundred yards from home and Nicholas got in by half a length. Time, mile a half, 2 min. 58 sec.; R. C., 3 min. 3 sec.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS CASE.

Contempt of a Subpena of the High Court.

Previous to the midday adjournment of the Criminal Sessions on Saturday,

Dr. Barton, who is instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co. for the defence of John Barron, the prisoner in the alleged Jacobabad frauds, made an application that His Lordship should fix as late a day as possible for the trial. Owing to the voluminous documents and exhibits in the case, and the prisoner having arrived in Bombay only a few days ago, it had, he said, been impossible to instruct the solicitor and counsel in the case.

His Lordship (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley) said that consistently with his duty he should be most happy to do anything in his power to oblige the learned counsel, but owing to the grave misconduct of an individual who had been subpœnaed on behalf of the Crown, and had refused to obey the summons of the High Court to attend in person and produce certain original books of the bank, His Lordship regretted that at present he was unable to fix a day for the hearing of the first of the cases against Barron. The witnesses (His Lordship continued) and the prisoner in question, as well as the witnesses and prisoners in the conspiracy case connected with it had arrived in Bombay, and it had been intended that Barron's trial should be commenced before a special jury on Monday the 7th instant, but a Mr. Marescaux, the manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Agra Bank, a necessary witness on the part of the Crown, who had been telegraphed to and also served with a subpœna by his (the learned Judge's) written order, had thought fit to treat the process of the Court with contempt, and, as he (the learned Judge) had just been informed by the Clerk of the Crown, a telegram had that morning been received in Bombay from him to the effect that he was not coming himself, but had sent a clerk with a copy of his account with the bank, whereas it was the opinion of the law officers of Government, in which opinion he (the learned Judge) having read the depositions entirely concurred, Mr. Marescaux was a necessary and material witness on behalf of the Crown. It was strange (continued Mr. Justice Bayley) that a person in the position of Mr. Marescaux should take upon himself to determine whether he was a necessary witness or not, for having received the subpœna he he was bound to obey it. He (the Judge) might add that some days ago he had been shown a letter from him to the Clerk of the Crown, in which he stated that even if he did come to Bombay he should consider that he was not bound to produce the books of the bank showing Barron's account with it (a piece of evidence which it was essential for the prosecution to be in a position to prove strictly) as he would thereby be disclosing the private banking transactions of the customers of the bank. Now this was conduct which was not to be tolerated for a moment; and the consequence had been that Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent on the Sind Frontier, and other officials of Government, as well as the other witnesses who were now in Bombay awaiting the trial of the cases against Barron and his alleged confederates, were detained here with serious inconvenience to the public service and at considerable expense to Government. Care would be taken that Mr. Marescaux should appear in person, and with the necessary books, and he would learn before long the consequences of having openly and persistently defied the process of Her Majesty's highest court of criminal jurisdiction in this presidency. His Lordship added that he was afraid that the trials could not well be commenced before Monday week (the 14th instant) by which time that gentleman would probably have arrived in Bombay.

The Court then proceeded with the trial of a prisoner for theft, which had been interrupted during the hearing of the above application.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Fourth Day: Saturday, 5TH February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A Prisoner not Forthcoming.—Robert Meltra Nutty had been held to bail by Mr. N. B. Mulock on 16th December for "wilfully omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which omission the safety of persons travelling upon the B. B. & C. I. Railway was endangered." Accused was the station master implicated in the late collision near Bulsar.

The special jury had been called in the expectation that this case would be proceeded with this morning, but on the case being called the accused did not answer to his name. Mr. Farran, who appeared to conduct the prosecution, stated in reply to the Court that he understood the accused was not forthcoming. His bail, Samuel Jennings, was then called, but he did not answer either. The accused was then called to come forward and stand his trial for causing a collision on the B. B. & C. I. Railway otherwise he would forfeit his bail of Rs. 5,000, and Jennings was also called to produce the body of Nutty, but neither answered.

Mr. Farran then applied for a bench warrant against the accused, which was granted. He added, after consulting Mr. Duxbury, that the railway officials did not know where accused was.

Mr. Hewett, the police constable in charge of the case, was then sworn, and he stated in reply to the Court that he had not seen the accused since Wednesday and was not aware where he lived in Bombay.

The Clerk of the Crown said he had told the accused that he was bound to be present every day and that his case was coming on to-day.

The Judge then explained to the special jury that it had been intended this man should be tried this morning, but he was not present. Their attendance would therefore be dispensed with and they would have the goodness to come again on Monday morning.

Theft by a European.—John Taylor, an Anglo-Indian, was placed in charge of a common jury of Europeans and Indo-Britons on a charge of stealing three studs and a chain from the house of John Jeffreys.

Prosecutor was a West Indian, formerly a bridge inspector on the G. I. P. Railway and now a sub-contractor living at Bhosawul, and prisoner had been a railway guard, now out of employment. Prisoner had spent the night in the prosecutor's house, and in the morning the latter missed the articles. He had been ill during the night, but heard the prisoner walking about the room and opening the drawer.

The prisoner was found guilty, and having been previously convicted was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

Theft.—Russool Wully, Goolam Hossein Bunnoo, and Wahid Siddick were charged with house breaking and theft of some ornaments. Russool and Wahid pleaded guilty, the second prisoner denied the charge. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution Goolam called the other two prisoners, who had pleaded guilty, to give evidence on his behalf, but that did not clear him in the eyes of the jury, who found him guilty. The three prisoners were then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The Sessions then adjourned till Monday morning.

COMMISSION TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may be in the recollection of the public that some excitement was recently occasioned by the issue of a Memorandum of the Government of India regarding the payment of commission by contractors to Civil Engineers. The Institute of Civil Engineers emphatically and indignantly repudiated the existence of any such custom in the profession, and eventually an explanatory apology was tendered to that body. The discussion attending the issue and explanation of this circular had the unfortunate result of eliciting the animosity felt by Civil Engineers against the officers of Royal Engineers, and the professional journals in England especially opened their columns to the denunciation of the Military Engineers in their departmental and social capacities.

As a fit pendant to these circumstances, I enclose a copy of a circular which has been sent from England to many Civil Engineers in India, and would beg to enquire whether this circular has the approval and sanction of the Institute of Civil Engineers and of Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.

In conclusion, I may add that the Civil Engineers employed in Mysore have expressed their dissent from the statements made in this circular.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. E.

To the Civil Engineers of the P. W. D.

The animus displayed in the late notification by the Governor General in Council, imputing wholesale corruption to the profession of Civil Engineers, must convince the civil members of the P. W. Department that it is useless any longer to hope that the Bengal Engineers will voluntarily admit us to the footing of perfect equality in pay, privileges, and pension, which we justly claim. And the apathy, if not hostility, of the Governor General and his Council, shown by their yielding to the instigation of our military enemies—so far as grossly and wantonly to insult us—proves that we must appeal to a higher authority for redress.

To the contemptuous rejection of the modest request which we, in common with other members of the so-called unconvenanted service, preferred to the Secretary of State for more suitable pensions, have been added the silent neglect of our moderate representations as to consolidated salaries, and now an insulting and degrading aspersion upon our personal honour and integrity.

The policy of supplication having failed, there remains open to us the policy of attack.

The recent inspired paragraphs in various papers, and the imputation now made publicly by the Governor General, show plainly what are the tactics of our adversaries. They intend to justify their retention of the patronage and control, and consequently of the loaves and fishes, in every branch of public works, by a general charge of corruption and dishonesty against Civil Engineers.

We must meet this attack by open war, if we do not intend to submit to the position of mere drudges for the next ten or fifteen years. Once let the Royal Engineers get that firm footing in the new State works which they have held in the old Public Works Department, and it will be next to impossible to dislodge them.

Our policy now is to make a combined attack upon the military regimè, and bring all the influence of Parliament and public opinion to bear upon the separation of military from civil works, and the entire exclusion of military men from the latter, unless they resign their commissions and become Civil Engineers.

Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., has given notice of his intention to move next session for the appointment of a Committee on Indian Public Works, and every effort should be made to induce the Committee to report in favour of the above measure. But even if the Committee should not, in their report, enter upon the organization of the department, a well-digested collection of evidence, demonstrating, with all the authority of a blue-book, the inefficiency of the present management will, by deterring capitalists from the investment of money in the proposed Public Works loans, indirectly compel the Government to reform the department.

Each Civil Engineer in the department is requested, in order to assist Mr. Kinnaird in making a thorough investigation, to forward to him, in confidence, such information as he may be able to give, bearing upon the incompetency of Military Engineers, and the inefficiency of the department under their rule.

Such disgraceful failures as those of the Suspension Bridges, near Calcutta, the downfall of the Custom-house sheds, the recent fall of a barrack at Nusseerabad, and the failure of Jubbulpoor Church before it was finished, should be described in detail. Instances of the absurd discrepancy between original estimates and actual cost of works, which must be known to every member of the department, should also be given in detail. These will help capitalists to determine how much confidence they may place in the assertions of the Military Engineers as to the great saving they have effect in the cost of railways. A comparison of the time which has been wasted by the department in carrying out such works as the Burrakur Bridge, the Grand Trunk Road, the Lahore and Peshawur Road, the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals, and the Godavery works, with the time which contractors have occupied in making the Eastern Bengal Railway, the chord line of the E. I. R., and the Delhi Railway, will throw a good deal of light on the economy of military management, especially if accompanied by calculations of the money lost by delay on the Government works.

Instances of the preposterous ignorance displayed by the Bengal Engineers on all questions connected with iron-work, the use of steam, or other machinery and plant, and mechanical engineering in general; their opposition to all improvements, and their inveterate propensity to be "penny wise and pound foolish," should be pointed out.

In forwarding information to Mr. Kinnaird, it should be clearly explained, what facts are so far notorious or published, or open to the public, that he may use them on the committee without danger to his informant; and which, on the other hand, must be considered private and confidential. Even the latter will often be useful hints as to the points on which witnesses should be examined.

Every Civil Engineer who has been in India, and who happens to be in England when the committee is sitting, should ask to be examined. Arrangements will, it is hoped, be made to keep secret the names of those witnesses whose revelations might expose them to danger.

There is no doubt that if these suggestions are thoroughly and generally carried out, a mass of evidence will be collected which will conclusively show the imperious necessity of taking the State works out of the hands of their present managers, and entrusting them to qualified professional men.

Mr. Kinnaird's address is as follows:—

The Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird, M.P.,
2, Pall Mall East, S.W.

London, October, 1869.

Quite recently His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has shown his high approval, by enriching it with the indulgences of the Church, of a prayer for the conversion of the Greek Schismatics, in which occur the following words:—"O Mary, Immaculate Virgin, we beseech you, vouchsafe to implore the Holy Spirit in favour of our straying brethren, in order that enlightened by his vivifying grace they may enter again into the Catholic Church under the INFALLIBLE authority of its chief Pastor the Roman Pontiff."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, has, it is said, discovered a mountain range of iron ore in Alaska, convenient to the seacoast. The range is eight miles high, and of unknown extent. Thus, little by little, a New York paper remarks, the resources of that prodigious region are becoming known. With what is thus already known of Alaska—what with its numerous rivers and inlets swarming with walruses, seals, codfish, and salmon, and what with its boundless forest of northern pines, and its coal-mines and mountains of iron ore—it will surely, and before long, turn out a splendid speculation after all.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

Dharwar, 2nd February.

Our latest telegram received from England is dated 26th January, quoting fair Dhollera 9¾d. per lb.

There has been a very good enquiry for old cotton during the past fortnight, and most of the stock remaining in the districts has been freely bought up at Rs. 300 for Sawginned and at Rs. 270 for Compta, f. o. b. Carwar.

At Compta a very fair business has been done at about the same prices as those which have been paid here until the 27th ultimo, on which date the market at that port became excited with a large enquiry, and rates rapidly advanced to Rs. 305-7 f. o. b. Carwar, and considerable business was done at these figures; we have to-day received news from Compta to 30th ultimo, quoting a still further advancing market, and few sellers at even Rs. 310.

The position of our new crop remains much the same, and the appearance of the plants on the whole continue anything but favourable; the second pickings have not sufficiently advanced to enable us to form any reliable opinion as to whether they are likely to make up for the loss occasioned by the shortcomings of the first pickings.

The Compta variety continues to promise a larger yield than usual, the plants all look strong and healthy, and free as yet from the sickness which has attacked their neighbours.

There is a good deal of enquiry for new cotton, both on European and native account, but dealers continue very firm in their demands, and will only sell in small quantities at their own prices. Contracts cannot be made at lower figures than Rs. 305 for Sawginned and Rs. 280 for Compta, April and May shipment from Carwar. Several gins have been started, and moderate purchases can be made on new Sawginned, March shipment, at Rs. 315.

We do not expect to have any Compta ready for delivery on the Coast in any quantity before the middle of May.

The shipments from Compta are as follows—

	Sawginned.	Compta.	
To Bombay from 13th to 26th January	docras.	4,102	2,077
Previously reported	,,	28,944	12,822
		33,046	14,899
To Carwar from 13th to 26th January	docras.	0	0
Previously reported	,,	2,415	812
		2,415	812
Total docras		35,461	15,711

The shipments from Carwar are as follows—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
	Bales.	Docras.	Bales.	Docras.
To Europe from 12th to 25th January	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 12th to 25th January	545	767	100	317
Previously reported	382	3,485	301	853
	927	5,252	401	1,170
Total	6,339	5,252	1,109	1,170

Exchange is slightly stiffer, good bills are however still negotiable at 4 annas per cent. discount for 16 days' sight on Bombay.

Robertson Brothers & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs

ENGLISH PAPERS TO JAN. 15.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 15.)

A PETITION has been drawn up and circulated amongst the Bishops of the Council earnestly requesting the Council "in explicit words, which may shut out all room for doubt, to sanction the final (*supremum*) and therefore infallible (*ab errore immunem*) authority of the Roman Pontiff, in determining and teaching those things, in matters of faith and morals, which ought to be believed and held by all faithful Christians, or which ought to be rejected and condemned by them." The petition is accompanied by a statement of reasons in favour of the definition, in which of course the recent denial of the truth in both books and newspapers ("tam libellis quam ephemeridibus") makes a principal figure. Certainly, if it be a truth at all, there cannot be a more "opportune" moment for declaring it than when it is vigorously assailed. "If, then," says this statement, "the Vatican Council, thus challenged, were to keep silence and were to omit to give its testimony to the Catholic doctrine, then Catholics themselves would begin to doubt of the true doctrine, and the innovators would boastfully assert that the Council had been induced by their arguments to keep silence. Moreover, they would be always making a most mischievous use of this silence, to deny their former obedience to the statements and decrees of the Apostolic See on the subjects of faith and morals, contending that the Roman Pontiff might err in passing judgments of this kind." How many signatures this petition had received we are unable to say. Our own correspondent at Rome seems to think it may have already got upwards of 400. In London even Ultramontanes seem to rate the number much lower. Many who heartily agree with the substance of the petition have a characteristic dread of private suggestions to the Council,—as if extraneous hints to an infallible assembly were a sort of impertinence. Yet, after all, until interrogated, infallibility itself might be a blank. It must be fed with both truths and errors from outside to test its discriminating power.

THE *Tablet*, which of course represents the Ultramontane hopes in the matter, asserts that the opposition to the dogma will not number 1 in 7 or 8, whilst not 1 in 100 will venture to oppose the dogma on its merits rather than on the question of opportuneness. Our contemporary boasts of the perfect freedom with which opposition is heard in the Council, and certainly Monseigneur Strossmayer, by all accounts, has used the utmost freedom of speech in the debate on Rationalism, and has, it is said, expressed his admiration of the freedom accorded to him. On the other hand, the English correspondents in Rome assert that he was ineffectually called to order. The *Vatican* states that in the Council of Trent dogmatic decrees were passed by majorities of 127 to 54, or less than 2½ to 1, on matters as important as the character and origin of the jurisdiction of the Bishops. We think there can hardly be a doubt that the infallibility of the Pope will be declared before the Council rises.

But when will that be? It might go on for fifteen years, like the Council of Trent, at this rate, only that Bishops who live in the Arctic circle or Japan or even in Kamtschatka can hardly be expected to leave their dioceses, and still less can leave their diocese for years. The *Vatican* asserts, we see, that a great many of them are very uncomfortably lodged in Rome, up dark staircases in ill-furnished rooms, and will be doing penance so long as the Council lasts. Moreover, the Pope is spending a good deal on his visitors, although he receives many handsome gifts, that is a special fund soon exhausted. It seems synical to speak of a deficit in budgets as the secondary means of reducing an infallible organ of the Holy Ghost to earlier silence. But that must have certainly happened often enough in every church—the Church at Jerusalem, for instance, to begin with, which was poor enough, and probably quite unable to afford any long entertainment to the deputies from Antioch.

THE situation is very curious in Austria. The Ministry is divided into two sections, the one German and centralizing, the other decentralizing and federal, and it is assumed in all the Vienna papers, and is apparently true, that the Reichskanzler, Baron Beust, favours the latter policy, the policy of Taafe and his friends. Certainly, when the Ministry met the Chamber, they were not agreed amongst themselves whether to submit to the address of the federalizers, or the address of the German party, *i. e.* the majority. Indeed, three of the Ministry are known to be favourable to the one address which points to decentralization, and the other five to the other. The Chamber very naturally commented severely on the Ministry for meeting them in this divided state, and we see that in consequence both parties have urged the acceptance of their resignations. It is strange to find Baron Beust apparently hand and glove with the non-German party. If he does not take care, the Germans will call Prussia into consultation,—and then?

THE full accounts of the new Chinese Treaty do not dispose us to regard it with more favour, and we doubt if it will be ratified. We have really got nothing from the Chinese except an exemption from transit duties in nine coast provinces, not even the right of using steamers on the rivers, and we are to give in return an increase of 50 per cent. on the tariff for Manchester goods and of 20 taels per chest on opium. Lancashire will not like the one or India the other, for though opium can bear anything, the Government does not want to be forced to cheapen the drug and therefore increase its use. Several leading firms in the City have already protested against the treaty, and it certainly is a very weak affair. It would be worth while to give 10 per cent. *ad valorem* for free access by steam to the interior of China, but to give 2½ per cent. and perhaps a million of Indian revenue, and get nothing for it, is childish. If it is Lord Clarendon's policy not to "press" China, do not press her. Leave her alone, and leave off tinkering at the treaties. We never give an agreement time to harden.

THE accounts of the ravages of the Bengal fever in the counties of Hooghly and Burdwan are dreadful. Those counties grow rice, and are full of sluggish streams, deep foul tanks, and water-covered rice-fields reeking with malaria. It is stated that a quarter of the people have perished since 1865, and astounding as such a mortality would be,—the population exceeding 3,000,000—it is not incredible. In one village a fifth of the population is dead, and the report for a single day, 27th of August, is "100 attacked, 50 dead, 50 lingering." Bad drainage is said to be the cause; but the drainage cannot have been altered much in ten years, and we should like to know something more about diet. Is there any real decrease in the quantity of food, and more particularly of milk and butter, that the people get? Looking at the catastrophe from this distance, it suggests to us a failure of stock, rather than any change in the surface of the country.

THE *Times'* Irish correspondent says the Synod of Down Connor and Dromore, have agreed, after a division, to the following clause in their future organization :—"In case the two Bishops differ from the two orders with respect to any proposed act of the Synod, all action shall be suspended upon it until the next meeting of the Synod, when, if again affirmed by two-thirds of each of the other two orders present and voting, it shall be submitted to the Bench of Bishops, whose decision shall be final." It seems to be believed that this compromise may be accepted for the Governing Body also, but we doubt it. The Bishops would not fight two-thirds of the whole Church except upon questions which a majority of votes could not influence. Suppose, for example, the Orders to decree that a clergyman teaching the Real Presence should be dismissed, and the Bishops to oppose that. *Could* they, in an ecclesiastical body, yield without affirming that episcopacy meant nothing?

WHY is the Irish correspondence of the London papers so often a tissue of fables? We have ourselves been recently led into three somewhat serious errors by the minuteness of these fabulous inventions. First, there was the man (Mr. O'Connor, of King's County) whose nose was cut off by four ruffians; the outrage created the greatest sensation in England, till a few days later it appeared that Mr. O'Connor had been afterwards seen in Dublin with a nose certainly not scarred or sewn on, though he might perhaps have received a blow on it in the encounter. Then the murder of Mr. Walsh was reported in the *Times* as a murder committed from trade jealousy, because he had greatly raised prices in the egg market by buying up the eggs on all sides. Now it appears that no such motive at all can have had anything to do with the matter. Mr. Walsh himself in his dying moments entirely acquitted the persons suspected, and asserted that he believed himself to have been murdered by mistake for some one else, as he had no personal quarrel with any one. It was, no doubt, an ordinary murder, the only peculiarity of the case being that the intended victim was not the actual victim. Murders in England are reported every day without the invention of motives which turn them into serious symptoms of a disturbed society. So little trace is there of agrarian combinations in the neighbourhood in which Mr. Walsh was murdered, that when the Marquis of Sligo evicted extensively in order to prevent tenant-right claims, some little time ago, not a single agrarian outrage occurred. Lastly, the resolution of the Mallow Tenant Farmers Club, which was said last week to have been passed, was in fact, we are assured, *rejected*. The Limerick Tenant and Clare Tenant Farmers' Club has just been speaking with confidence and respect of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Nothing can be more mischievous just now than the dissemination in England of falsehoods adapted to blacken the Irish character.

THE Ministerial crisis has ended in Spain in the return of Topete and Rivero to the Ministry; Rivero,—a determined man of Radical opinion, taking the Interior. Prim tells the Cortes that he is still seeking a King, and it is believed that the chance of the Prince of the Asturias grows daily stronger. Nothing, however, is known except that a project of making Serrano Dictator for four months was entertained for a few hours and dismissed, partly from popular dislike and partly from the opposition of Rivero, who says he will obey any sovereign elected by the Cortes.

THE Established Church in Jamaica is to be finally disestablished and disendowed, life-interests only being preserved. The Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, in announcing to his Council that the Church Bill would expire on the 31st of December, said that considering the want of religion in some districts of the island, he had been inclined to propose concurrent endowment, but this had been disallowed. The Bishop of Kingston has summoned the Church to consult on a plan of organization, but it is believed that there will be great difficulty in the way of raising funds, the mass of the population belonging to other churches. This may be met in some degree by grants from Home Societies, but the establishment must be materially reduced.

IT looks a little as if the Government were thinking of a compromise of the Education question something in this sense,—that the towns should have rate-paid schools and directly compulsory education, while in the country districts the present denominational system should be assisted by more liberal grants to extend itself sufficiently to meet the exigencies of the case. At least, Mr. Bright, like Mr. Forster, has spoken decidedly of an intermediate system between the plan of the Birmingham League and that of the Manchester Union, and yet has spoken as if the plan of the League were at least in some places to be completely adopted. Mr. George Melly, writing to Wednesday's *Times*, in a very able letter of Mr. Charles Buxton's on the subject, speaks of this as the only available compromise, and shows some reason for it. We should have no great objection, if only the rate-paid town schools be not made, *free* so as to beat immediately all others out of the field. We see no reason at all why poor parents should not be made to feel the pecuniary responsibility for their children's teachingi, or be allowed to throw the burden on to richer ratepayers. Of course the destitute children must have their school-fees paid for them, but that would be easily enough managed, without making all the schools free schools.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

IT has been decided that the Army Estimates, when presented to the House of Commons, will show a diminution of about 10,000 combatants from the existing establishments. How this diminution is to be effected has not yet been determined, but it will almost certainly be carried out in the manner which we have already pointed out on several occasions. In the infantry the men of two companies per battalion will be reduced, and the officers gradually absorbed. In the cavalry each squadron will be reduced by a few files. It is not certain whether the reduction to be made in the artillery will be effected by reducing two guns from each battery, or by the reduction of entire batteries.

THE troops now stationed in British North America will be withdrawn during the present year. At Halifax alone a garrison will be retained at imperial cost. A proposal has, however, been sent to all the colonies to allow imperial troops to remain in each, provided all the contingent expenses are defrayed by the Colonial Exchequer.

COLONEL NEWDIGATE, the assistant adjutant-general at Aldershot, has issued a most interesting pamphlet, containing suggestions for the improvement of our present system of drill and manœuvre. For such a work at the present moment there is much need. The present drill must be entirely revolutionized to meet modern requirements, and it is to officers such as Colonel Newdigate, at once experienced and unprejudiced, that we must trust the scientific discussion and solution of a very difficult military problem.

THE arrangements for the relief of the 66th, 89th, and 81st Regiments, which will leave Ireland, the two former for India and the latter for Gibraltar, next month, have been made. The relieving corps will be the 98th Regiment, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; the 2nd battalion 6th Royals, at Newport and Brecon; and the 51st Light Infantry, at Portland and Weymouth. Of these, the first to cross the Channel will, no doubt, be the 98th, which will leave Newcastle on the arrival home of the 1st battalion 16th Regiment from Nova Scotia in her Majesty's ship Orontes, expected about the 12th proximo, and it will, of course, replace the 66th Regiment, which is under orders to embark at Queenstown in H.M.S. Serapis on or about the 18th proximo, on the Irish establishment. The 2nd battalion 6th Royals and the 51st Light Infantry will leave their present stations on relief, the former by the 2nd battalion 7th Fusiliers, and the latter by the 2nd battalion 23rd Fusiliers, both from Aldershot, about the 20th proximo, and will arrive in Ireland in time to relieve the 81st and 89th Regiments, ordered to embark at Queenstown on the 22nd and 25th prox. After the departure of the 2nd battalion 6th, the 97th Regiment, at Dover, will be the first corps for the Mediterranean, and then the 44th Regiment at Shorncliffe, the 2nd battalion 5th Fusiliers at Glasgow, and the 2nd battalion 13th Light Infantry; but we should think it hardly probable that the present force is likely to be augmented, unless, of course, the measures which the Government will doubtless take, as soon as Parliamentary ensembles, to quiet the country should have the effect of producing further discontent, in which case large reinforcements will, no doubt, be required.

THE following army promotions take place in consequence of the deaths of Major-General William Sullivan, C.B., colonel of the 58th Foot, who died at St. Ann's Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 6th inst., and General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., colonel of the 21st Foot, which occurred at his residence, Great Cumberland-place, on Sunday last. In succession to Major-General Sullivan, C.B., Colonel T. T. Grant, C.B., 18th Hussars, commanding the Mhow division of the Bombay army, becomes a major-general, Major H. A. Welman, 1st depôt Battalion, a lieutenant-colonel, and Captain H. J. Wilkinson, 9th Foot, a major. In succession to Sir De Lacy Evans, Lieutenant-General T. G. Bell, colonel of the 8th Foot, becomes a general, Major-General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., colonel of the 70th Foot, Lietenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, a lieutenant-general, Colonel A. Low, C.B., half pay, late 4th Hussars, a major-general, Major T. A. Rawlins, staff-captain and assistant-commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, a lieutenant-colonel, and Captain J. Spratt, 68th Foot, a major.

MARSHAL CANROBERT is reported to have said on Wednesday that if he had a man killed he would soon quiet Paris. He thought he could get through about 40,000 Republicans in five minutes! This is probably a *canard*, but, to meet any emergency, considerable military precautions had been adopted. In addition to the troops quartered in Paris the division of cavalry from Versailles, consisting of two regiments of hussars and two of chasseurs, were stationed in rear of the Champs-Elysees, and on the Esplanade des Invalides; the cuirassiers were sent up from Meaux to St. Germain, and four squadrons were detached on to Paris; four batteries of artillery from Vincennes took positions in the courtyards of the Napoleon, Prince Engène, Célestins, and Louvre barracks; two battalions of Zouaves, in all 1,200 men, occupied the garden of the Tuileries, while the grenadiers of the guard, nearly 6,000 in number, from Courbevoie, Rueil, Mont Valérien, and St. Cloud, were brought up to the Ecole Militaire. The whole of these troops remained in Paris throughout the night.

THE heroes of New Zealand will shortly have their hearts set at rest by receiving the medal for which they have so long been sighing. The medal will, we are informed, be issued to those who took part in the campaign of 1846-47 almost immediately. We wonder how many survivors there are of the 1846-47 campaign. We certainly know one officer who is now filling a responsible Staff appointment who served with the 58th in the first campaign, but we fear the gallant Rutlanders, as a regiment, will appear little more glorious after the issue than they do at present. Time works great changes, and those who fought side by side under the black standard twenty-three years ago have, many of them, long since gone to their last resting-place.

IT appears that the officers of the 7th battalion of the Garde Mobile, after visiting the Tuileries the other day, determined on a subscription for a monument to Marshal Niel. By all accounts the Mobile is unpopular with the country, and its organization so difficult, that we would not be astonished to hear that the whole system had been abandoned.

WE have to announce the death of Major-General H. Prior, of the 23rd Madras Infantry, which took place on Monday last. He obtained his commission in the service in 1821, and was promoted to the rank of major-general December 2, 1857. The gallant officer served with the field force in the Doosb from 1823 to 1828, and was present at the capture of Kittoor in 1824. He was present also at the surrender of Kolapore under General Welsh in 1827. He served in Malacca in 1832 and at Singapore in 1834.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

THE particulars of the scheme of naval retirement have been known to all Mr. Childers's colleagues, the two secretaries, and the heads of the different departments for some time past, but as these gentlemen have been pledged to the strictest secrecy, no reliable information can be obtained, however shrewd may be the guesses which may be made. It is believed that nothing positive will be known until after the meeting of Parliament.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 15.

THE PROFIT OF USING THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Economist*, Jan. 15.)

MR. PENDER, the Chairman of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, has made the following calculation as to a merchant's profit in forwarding goods by the Suez Canal. The assumption is that a merchant using the canal will be able to make two shipments for one that he could make via the Cape. 1. By the canal the shipment of £20,000 worth of goods and a return of £24,000 in produce, showing a gross profit of £4,000 would cost as follows—

	£
Freight to India (say) 200 tons 8s and 50 per cent. ...	880
Insurance F.P.A. £24,000 at 30s per cent. ...	360
Freight and insurance on produce from India ...	1,300
Interest—4½ months at 5 per cent. ...	398
	2,940
Net profit ...	1,060
Gross difference between value of shipment and produce returned, as above ...	4,000

The net profit of £1,060 shows a total net profit of £2,120 on two shipments, with which the value of a single transaction by the Cape is compared. 2. The profit on sending goods by the Cape is shown as follows—

	£
Freight to India—200 tons 25s and 5 per cent ...	263
Insurance F.P.A. £21,000 at 25s ...	290
Freight and insurance on produce from India ...	571
Interest—Nine months at 5 per cent ...	790
	1,915
Net profit ...	2,085
Difference between value of shipment and produce returned, as above ...	4,000

In other words, the net profit on about the same merchants' capital employed is £2,120 by the Canal and £2,085 by the Cape, the profit in the former case being earned by the transaction of double the business. The calculation, we need hardly say, is an additional confirmation of what we have formerly said as to the narrowness of the margin of advantage, if any, in point of *profit*, which the canal offers to traders. There is a decisive gain in the rapidity of transactions sufficient to make the canal route a rude competior with the old one; but the profit to consumers at large will be only indirectly felt. Mr. Pender mentions another point—that the effect will be to enable merchants to transact double the business with the same investment of capital. But this is not so clear. The mere acceleration of the period during which goods are being carried will not proportionally shorten the period during which the accounts of a shipment must be kept open. The export trade at least is usually one of long credit; and the acceleration of the period of transit at sea in fact will only affect one part of the process by which shipments are realized. It may well be doubted whether the whole capital required to carry on an Eastern merchant's business, in proportion to the goods bought and sold, will be materially diminished by the opening of the new route.

THE HOMICIDE OF VICTOR NOIR.

PARIS, JANUARY 11.

YESTERDAY morning one would not have supposed that any occurrence short of a public and overwhelming catastrophe could have diverted public attention from politics; yet now we have the death of a poor youth, obscure, or at least only known within a very narrow circle of inferior journalism, occupying all Paris to the exclusion of M. Ollivier and his Ministry, of the Liberal Empire and its doubtful fortunes. All else has been thrown into shade by the announcement which yesterday afternoon ran along the line of the Boulevards, and from thence spread through the town with electric rapidity, to the effect that Victor Noir, a writer in the *Marseillaise*, had been murdered by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, shot dead through the heart in the Prince's own house. Who was Victor Noir? was the first question of almost every hearer; and not a few added, Who is Prince Pierre Bonaparte? The desire to know every detail of this unfortunate affair is so great that this morning the kiosks of the newsvendors were literally besieged, and the *Marseillaise*, which printed 100,000 copies with this own version of the event, could not be obtained at any price a few hours after publication. Although your curiosity will naturally be much less eager, the whole story throws such a singular light on one class of our political and literary society that it is well worth looking into.

You will, doubtless, have learnt before this the plain facts of the case, and I will only recapitulate them briefly. Yesterday morning, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who lives at Auteuil, close to the Bois de Boulogne, had three duels impending, and was, in consequence, expecting the visits of three batches of seconds, despatched by his respective adversaries—a rather singular position for a prince of the blood. It is no less singular that his three antagonists were all journalists, and that the quarrel in each case originated in articles published in the newspapers, either by the Prince or by his adversaries, Rochefort being one of them. I must add, however, that in this instance the fiery deputy of the first circumscription was not the challenger, and had been coarsely attacked. There is a fate in all things; and, unfortunately for Victor Noir, he and his friend M. de Fonvielle were the first to arrive at Auteuil. They were deputed to settle the conditions of a duel in which M. Pascal Grousset was the principal. The quarrel had begun in Corsica, where M. Grousset has founded a democratic paper entitled *La Revanche*, in which the Bonapartes generally, and Napoleon I. in particular, were constantly attacked. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, whose two great passions are shooting and newspaper-writing, replied on more than one occasion in another Corsican newspaper called *L'Avenir de la Corse*. The warfare was carried on with true Corsican ferocity on both sides, and the pens of the writers seemed to have been dipped in blood rather than in ink. M. Pascal Grousset came to Paris, and having joined the staff of the *Marseillaise* under Rochefort, drew that paper—always ready to attack a Bonaparte—into the quarrel. It was in consequence of a more than usually offensive article in the *Marseillaise* that the Prince challenged M. Rochefort, with whom alone, as being the chief of "blackguardism (*fumisterie*)," he consented to fight; but M. Lavigne, the writer of the article, and M. Pascal Grousset, the original author of the quarrel in Corsica, would not be put off, and thus it was that Prince Pierre had three duels on his hands at once.

There are two versions of the scene that took place when M. Victor Noir and de Fonvielle were introduced into the Prince's drawing-room. The lips of one of the three witnesses are sealed in death, and it is not a little characteristic to find the two others—men who proclaim themselves ready to avenge with their blood the slightest doubt thrown on their honour—differing widely in their report. The Prince affirms that M. Victor Noir, after a few minutes' parley struck him, that at the same time M. de Fonvielle drew a pistol from his pocket, and that he then, in self-defence, fired three shots from his revolver—one at M. Victor Noir, who, though mortally wounded, immediately rushed from the room, and two at M. de Fonvielle, who, squatting behind an arm-chair, was vainly striving to make use of his pistol, which, for some reason or another, he could not manage. M. de Fonvielle, on his part, asserts that the Prince, after a few insulting words addressed to M. Victor Noir, struck the latter a blow with his left hand, and then, stepping back a few paces, with his right hand drew from his pocket a revolver with which he took aim and shot Victor Noir through the heart. The wounded man fled, and he, Fonvielle, followed him as quickly as he could, but not before the Prince had fired at him twice—the ball only entering his pistol. The apologists of duelling—and men who mildly advocate duelling as a social guarantee for gentlemanly behaviour are not rare in this country—generally found their defence of the custom on the fact that it keeps up a fine and exquisite sense of the *point d'honneur* which, police courts, they say, are the alternate. I question if any one will find it so in this instance—two duellists one of whom, at least, is evidently a liar, to say nothing of his being, perhaps, a murderer into the bargain.

Be that as it may, the ascertained facts are that Victor Noir staggered down-stairs, fell under the porte cochère, was carried to a chemist's shop, where he breathed his last without having uttered a word; that M. de Fonvielle's coat bears the marks of two bullets, and that in the Prince's room the police found a pocket revolver dropped by M. de Fonvielle, and a walking-stick containing a dagger, which M. Victor Noir had brought with him. As this latter, however, lived in a distant and lonely part of the town, and, like most journalists, often went home late at night, the circumstance of his carrying a weapon of defence is not, perhaps, very important. The Prince has been put under arrest, and the *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains an Imperial decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the purpose of bringing to trial Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte (the decree omits the name of Napoleon) accused of manslaughter—*manslaughter*, not murder, you will notice. The Prince, as a member of the Imperial family, is not amenable to our ordinary tribunals.

Nothing could be more unfair than to visit this unfortunate affair on the Government. Prince Pierre has long been out of favour at the Tuileries, and, like the First Napoleon, the present Emperor has often had reason to complain of his family. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the Government will suffer its popularity—such as it is. The very fact that the Prince is to be tried by an exceptional tribunal will be made a great deal of, coming as it does after the history of the beating administered with such complete impunity by Prince Murat to M. Conte, the builder, not long ago. Nor is it likely that the Prince will suffer any very severe penalty for his offence, whatever they may prove to be; yet nothing short of the guillotine will persuade the mob that he has not been treated with undue lenity. The Emperor cannot but feel this, and is naturally angry that one of his relatives should succeed Traupmann as a subject for the lugubrious curiosity of the public. He learnt the horrible story at the railway station yesterday, on his return from a shooting expedition at Rambouillet, and, self-contained as he generally is, he turned deadly pale, and could not conceal his emotion. On the other hand, the Empress's sympathies, it, is said, are enlisted on the side of the Prince, in consideration of his challenge to Rochefort having been grounded on his desire to avenge the insults heaped daily, "oven on the women and children of his family." Yesterday the populace assembled before the house of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and but for the resolute interference of the police would certainly have set fire to it.

THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 13.

JOSTLED by the crowd, swept about by its currents, and almost crushed to death in the Rue du Marche when the hearse was trying to force its way to the house where the body of Victor Noir was lying, it was impossible for me to see all that took place yesterday, so I complete the hurried letter I sent you last evening from the various relations which have appeared in the papers to-day. At an early hour the workmen of the faubourgs deserted their ateliers and started for Neuilly, and a large body of students from the Latin quarter followed their example in spite of the pelting rain; a steady stream of people poured through the barriers up to three o'clock. No soldiers were to be seen, and the only policemen met on the road were massed at the gates of Paris. There was no disorder, and the crowd marched silently along. On reaching the Rue du Marche, I found it already thronged, and when the hearse made its appearance it was found impossible for a long time to get it up to the door of Louis Noir's house. The house itself was filled with Radical and Democratic journalists, who disputed over the body—Did the remains of Victor Noir belong to his family or to the people? This question was finally decided in favour of the family. Among other persons standing round the coffin was the fiancee of the deceased, Mdlle. d'Aubenas. The marriage contract was to have been signed on the evening of the day on which the catastrophe occurred, and the pastrycook who served the dinner carried it to the house, but his kickshaws and iced champagne were no longer needed. Outside, the people now began to shout, "A Paris! au Père-la-Chaise! Vive Rochefort! Vive la République!" and they were encouraged by M. Flourens and his friends. There was a cry for Rochefort, who came on to the balcony and addressed the multitude in these terms:—"Citizens, in presence of so serious an event the situation is difficult. I can understand that it is impossible to preserve that moderation commanded by the interest of our cause. Insurmountable obstacles await us in Paris. The Government has made formidable strategic preparations. It would be next to impossible to carry the body of Victor Noir through Paris. The enemy, always ready to crush us, awaits us with firm foot. We are sufficient in number, but the Government is armed, well armed, and you are not. Ah! you do not know that it would be to rush to certain death, for the Government only waits for the moment to finish for ever with the Republic. I know this, and my confidence is such that I have come armed. I can no longer leave my house otherwise since the assassination of our brother by Pierre Bonaparte. As for vengeance we shall have it. You will say that a fine opportunity offered itself to-day which will not occur again. Error! Every day we shall find more favourable occasions. And to the force brought to oppose the passage of liberty we shall oppose the force of right and justice, and afterwards, if it be necessary, armed force. As for the Government, we do not expect any satisfaction from it. Never has a Government placed on a slope recovered itself when once it commenced to slip. Its fall is fatal. This is why I demand patience and calm. Let us conduct our brother to the cemetery of Neuilly and descend quietly on Paris, which is the only manifestation possible to-day. A manifestation in the street would only compromise Radical democracy."

The Radical Dulcolaxe of the *Rappel* next addressed the people in the same sense and with good effect. However, a portion of the multitude, excited by the words and gestures of MM. Flourens, Terrail, and Boulogne, were in no humour to listen to reason, and insisted on parading Paris. M. Rochefort made another appeal, and after a great deal of difficulty the procession started. MM. Louis Noir and Rochefort were seated on the hearse behind the coffin. M. Rochefort was as pale as death, and constantly asked for air—to be allowed to breath. A cry was raised that the people were being robbed of the body, which should have been dragged from the coffin and buried, if necessary, in morsels in Père-la-Chaise. The crowd shuddered at this horrid proposition. At the corner of the Boulevard Inkerman an enormous crowd of Immortelles was flung from a window and placed on the coffin. M. Flourens again appeared and attempted to turn the horses in the direction of Paris: he mounted the box and smacked the driver's whip. After three desperate efforts the procession was at last enabled to continue its march. It was at this point that M. Rochefort fainted, and was carried into a grocer's shop. M. Flourens, profiting by the confusion occasioned by this event, again tried to carry out his plan, but he was successfully resisted, only, however, after the horses had been taken from the hearse and turned adrift, and M. Louis Noir had been hoisted on the shoulders of some enthusiasts, who vociferated, "To Paris." At last the crowd decided in favour of Neuilly, and the hearse was dragged along in that direction. The conduct of the mob when the cemetery was at last reached seems to have been most reprehensible; the sacredness of the place inspired no respect, and several persons were struck with stones. There was no religious ceremony. The coffin was let down into the grave and covered with crowns. M. Flourens addressed a few violent remarks to the bystanders, amidst cries of vengeance, and M. de Fonvielle recounted briefly what had happened, and swore over the grave of his friend that Pierre Bonaparte had first struck and then foully assassinated him. Returning home, the bands of people sang the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs, and on entering Paris a collision with the police took place. One man is said to have been killed. Rochefort, who had been unable to go to the cemetery, was placed in a a cab and, accompanied by a large body of friends, descended the Champs Elysees. A force of cavalry was posted in front of the Invalides and to the rear of the Palais d'Industrie, and as the crowd poured down from the Arc de Triomphe, the intent on invading the Corps Legislatif, it was suddenly checked in its course. The rolling of a drum announced a first summons to disperse; the troops trotted up. At the second roll of the drum a panic seized the people; and at the third and last summons there was a regular *sauve qui peut*. It was at this moment that Rochefort begged his friends to allow him to go to the Chamber and promised to come back and fall with his friends. M. Rochefort got safely to the Chamber, and his friends did not await his return. The new Minister of the Interior was on the spot, and rode for some time alongside of the officer who commanded the cavalry. The bridge leading to the Corps Legislatif and the House itself were strongly guarded, as was also the Tuileries, which this evening was still occupied by a strong detachment of Zouaves of the Guards. In the streets last night there were seditious cries, and in the lower cafes men drank to the health of Victor Noir. A policeman was stabbed whilst performing his duty, and several arrests were made, but on the whole the day passed over more quietly than had been anticipated, and at 10 P.M. the Passage de l'Opera was crowded with stock jobbers, who sent the Bourse up 30 centimes. It is said that a dragoon in uniform was at the funeral, was carried in triumph, and shouted "Vive la Republique!" Nineteen persons have published in the *Marseillaise* the following declaration:—

"We, members of the Revolutionary Commune of London residing in Paris, seeing the new crime which has just been added to the innumerable series of the famine of the Bonapartes, declare that we protest against the *status quo*, refuse to pay taxes, rent, &c., and advise other Republicans to follow our example."

These gentlemen are evidently not landlords.

M. Pascal Grousset thus relates the scene at the Rond Point:—

Suddenly the tide recoiled.

The troops—some regiments of chasseurs a cheval drawn up in line of battle—barred the way. We sprang from the cab. Rochefort precipitated himself forward. We were hardly twenty paces from the line of battle. In a kind of opening was a magistrate with his drums. First roll.

"Sir," said the deputy of the first circumscription, "these citizens are returning from the funeral by the way they went; do you mean to stop the way?"

Second roll.

"Nothing you may say can be of any use. Force is going to be employed. Get out of the way. You are going to be sabred."

The effort showed his deputy's medal, and said, "I am a deputy of the Seine, and desire to go to the Chamber."

"You shall be cut down the first."

Rochefort turned round. The crowd was unarmed; the summonses had produced their effect. The greater number of the cortège had retired. "Citizens," said Rochefort to those who still pressed round him, "disperse, or you will be massacred uselessly."

Strong detachments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery were brought up to Paris yesterday from Versailles, Vincennes, &c., and these troops still remain here, though there is hardly a trace to-day of the passions excited yesterday. *Figaro* tells the very improbable story of Marshal Canrobert having said that he only required one dead soldier and he would sweep down 40,000 people. We have had a narrow escape.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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